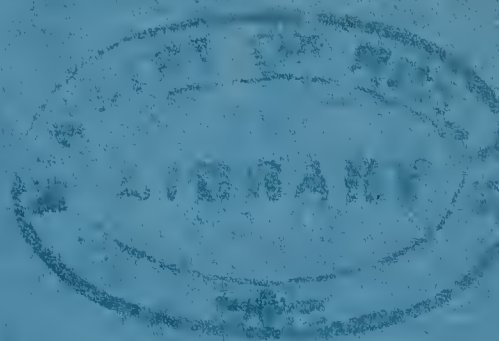


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BOROUGH OF STRETFORD

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

1945

Including the report of the

Chief Sanitary Inspector

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL,

STRETFORD.



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STRETFORD.



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Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

Medical Officer of Health:

E. H. WALKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health in charge of Maternity and Child Welfare Section; Medical Supervisor of Midwives:

BARBARA M. KNIGHT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health:

T. P. SEWELL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
(On Active Service)

ANNA I. DAVISON, M.B., Ch.B.

Dental Officer:

R. BRADBURY, L.D.S. (On Active Service)
Miss R. E. BYRNE, B.D.S. (Temporary)
J. S. HIGHAM, B.D.S.

Chief Sanitary Inspector; Cleansing Superintendent; Hackney Coach Inspector; Inspector under the Petroleum Acts; Inspector under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act.

S. MASSEY, C.R.S.I., M.Inst.P.C.*

Meat and Food Inspector:

A. MARKLAND, C.S.I.B.*

District Inspectors:

T. E. BOWKER, C.R.S.I.*
H. WRIGLEY, C.S.I.B., A.M.I.P.C.
(Seconded to Civil Defence)
W. H. TOMLINSON, C.S.I.B.*
H. BIRCHWOOD, C.S.I.B.*
R. J. THOMPSON, C.S.I.B.*

* Certified Meat and Food Inspectors.

Health Visitors:

Miss A. MILNE, S.R.N.* State Certified Midwife. Sanitary Inspectors Certifi- cates of the Royal Sanitary Institute and of the R.S.I. and Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Examination Board Health Visitor's Certificate.	Miss E. M. COOMBES, S.R.N.* State Certified Midwife.
Miss F. GARNER, S.R.N.* Certified Health Visitor. State Certified Midwife.	Miss K. ALMOND, S.R.N.* Certified Health Visitor. State Certified Midwife. Registered Sick Children's Nurse.
Miss N. B. DYSON, S.R.N.* Certified Health Visitor. State Certified Midwife.	Miss F. SHARPLES, S.R.N.* Certified Health Visitor. State Certified Midwife.
Miss G. DAVIES, S.R.N.* Certified Health Visitor. State Certified Midwife.	
Miss E. J. STANLEY, S.R.N.* (Appointed April, 1945) Certified Health Visitor. State Certified Midwife. Registered Sick Children's Nurse.	

* Also employed as School Nurses.

Municipal Midwives.

Mrs. N. IBBERSON (Resigned Oct., 1945).	
Mrs. R. PONTEFRACT.	Miss M. E. MURDOCK.
Miss J. A. B. BUTTERS.	Miss F. COTTERILL
Miss M. A. THOMPSON.	

Chief Clerk:

A. F. HENRY, C.S.I.B.

OTHER PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS (part-time).

Ophthalmic Surgeon:	H. V. WHITE, M.C., M.D.
Aural Surgeon:	E. S. BURT HAMILTON, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.Ed.
Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon:	Harry PLATT, M.D., M.S., F.R.C.S.
Consultant Obstetrician:	C. P. BRETNALL, M.C., M.B.
Consultant Pediatrician:	SYLVIA K. GUTHRIE, M.D., M.R.C.P.

SECTION A — STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1945

Area (Statute Acres)	...	...	...	...	3,530
Registrar General's estimate of resident population, mid-1945	...	...	...	...	54,550
(Census, 1931)	...	...	...	...	56,791
(Census, 1921)	...	...	...	...	46,535
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1945) according to Rate Books	...	...	...	...	16,562
Number of Inhabited Houses (census 1931)	...	...	...	...	13,610
Persons per acre	...	...	...	...	15.4
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers (census 1931)	...	...	...	...	14,705
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£548,419
Product of 1d. Rate	...	...	...	...	£2,231

VITAL STATISTICS BASED ON THE NET BIRTHS AND DEATHS AFTER CORRECTION FOR INWARD AND OUT- WARD TRANSFERS AS FURNISHED BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

				M.	F.	Total
Live births	Legitimate	...	...	466	448	914
	Illegitimate	...	...	56	51	107
	Total	...	...	522	499	1021
<hr/>						
Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	...	...	...			18.7
Still births	...	...	...	15	18	33
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	...	...	...			31
Deaths	...	...	...	369	306	675
Death rate per 1,000 of the estim- ated resident population	...	...	...			12.3

The crude death rate of 12.3 per thousand population is statistically comparable with the crude death rate for England and Wales of 11.4 per thousand.

Deaths from puerperal causes—

Puerperal sepsis	... ..	nil
Other Maternal causes	...	3
		<hr/>
Total	... ..	3

Death rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 2.84
 Death rate of infants under one year of age—

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	49
Legitimate infants per 1,000- mate live births	... ..	49
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegiti- mate live births	... ..	56

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	114
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	... ..	nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	... ..	9

The above statistical rates are based on a population of 54,550 as estimated by the Registrar General at the middle of 1945.

TABLE OF WARDS, ACREAGE, POPULATION, DENSITY OF POPULATION,
BIRTH RATE AND DEATH RATE.

WARD.	ACREAGE	POPULA- TION	PERSONS PER ACRE	BIRTH RATE		DEATH RATE		Infant Mortality per 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	
	1945	1945	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
Stretford ...	612	8403	13.7	17.0	16.0	14.7	14.0	63	14
Longford ...	464	4402	9.4	17.2	37.7	13.5	11.5	64	30
Talbot N....	389	5265	13.5	21.4	19.5	12.2	11.9	35	58
Talbot S. ...	384	7779	20.2	16.8	14.7	9.1	9.8	22	60
Trafford ...	211	8501	40.2	18.1	16.2	16.1	14.7	76	50
Cornbrook	206	4194	20.3	18.5	17.6	10.5	11.2	25	40
Clifford ...	84	7014	83.5	17.9	19.6	13.0	11.6	94	58
Park A. ...	621	2728	4.5	24.4	20.1	9.7	9.8	14	18
Park B. ...	559	6264	11.2	35.8	29.6	9.3	11.9	17	75
The whole Borough	3530	54550	15.4	20.8	18.7	12.4	12.3	48	49

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1945.

Registrar General's Classification.

	Males	Females
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	—	—
2. Cerebro-spinal fever	—	1
3. Scarlet fever	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	—	—
5. Diphtheria	—	—
6. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	13	3
7. Other forms of tuberculosis	2	3
8. Syphilitic diseases	3	—
9. Influenza	5	2
10. Measles	1	—
11. Acute polio-myelitis & polio-encephalitis	—	—
12. Acute infectious encephalitis	2	—
13. (m) Cancer of buccal cavity & œsophagus	6	—
13. (f) Cancer of uterus	—	5
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum	12	8
15. Cancer of breast	—	7
16. Cancer of all other sites	40	36
17. Diabetes	4	1
18. Intra-cranial vascular lesions	36	37
19. Heart disease	80	85
20. Other diseases of circulatory system	5	12
21. Bronchitis	38	14
22. Pneumonia	16	7
23. Other respiratory diseases	6	3
24. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	7	1
25. Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	7	2
26. Appendicitis	1	1
27. Other digestive diseases	6	5
28. Nephritis	11	9
29. Puerperal and post-abortion sepsis	—	—
30. Other maternal causes	—	3
31. Premature birth	11	4
32. Congenital malformation, birth injury, infantile diseases	12	3
33. Suicide	2	2
34. Road traffic accident	—	3
35. Other violent causes	10	3
36. All other causes	33	46
All causes	369	306

WARD INCIDENCE OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN 1945.

Stretford	118
Longford	51
Talbot North	63
Talbot South	77
Trafford	125
Cornbrook	47
Clifford	92
Park "A"	27
Park "B"	75
<hr/>	
Total	675

BIRTHS.

On the Registrar General's figure of 1021 registered births, a birth rate for the year of 18.7 per 1,000 estimated resident population is obtained.

DEATHS.

The total number of deaths of Stretford residents recorded by the Registrar General is 675 (see Table on page 8).

444 deaths were registered in the Borough during the year, including 37 deaths of non-residents which were transferred to their appropriate registration areas; 268 Stretford residents died outside the district. The net number of deaths of Stretford residents (occurring within or outside the district) was therefore 675. Of this number 341 (or 50.5 per cent. of the total deaths) occurred after the age of 65 years.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF LIFE STATISTICS, 1945.

	ANNUAL DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.												Rate per 1,000 Live Births		Maternal Mortality Rate	
	Birth Rate per 1,000 Total Population.		All Causes	Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fevers	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Total Rate of Deaths under 1 year	Per 1,000 Live Births	Per 1,000 Total Births	
England and Wales...	16·1	0·46	11·4	—	—	0·02	—	0·02	0·02	0·08	—	5·6	46	N. A.	1·79	
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	19·1	0·58	13·5	—	—	0·02	—	0·02	0·02	0·07	—	7·8	54	Not Available		
148 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations 25,000—to 50,000 at Census 1931)	19·2	0·53	12·3	—	—	0·02	—	0·01	0·02	0·07	—	4·5	43	Not Available		
London	15·7	0·40	13·8	—	—	0·01	—	0·02	0·01	0·07	—	7·6	53	"	"	
STRETTFORD	18·7	0·60	12·3	—	—	0·01	—	—	—	0·12	0·23	8·8	49	2·93	2·84	

SECTION B — GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Full particulars of the Public Health Officers of the Authority are given on pages 3 and 4 at the beginning of the Report.

There have been no changes or developments in the services provided for Laboratory facilities.

Ambulance Facilities

The Ambulance Service originally administered by the Corporation was transferred to the Stretford and Urmston Joint Fire Brigade and Ambulance Service in August, 1940. With the formation of the National Fire Service the Ambulance Service continued from the Fire Brigade Headquarters until 30th November, 1944, when the National Fire Service requested the Corporation to resume control of the Ambulances.

The service is adequate and efficient but inevitably expensive on account of the awards of the Lancashire and Cheshire Whitley Council. Eleven men are employed on a basis of eight hours duty on each of six days a week. All duty over forty-eight hours a week and all duty on Sunday has to be paid for at overtime rates.

Statistical information as to the use of the Ambulance Service is given in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

Infectious patients are removed in the motor ambulances of the Salford Corporation.

Nursing in the Home. The District Nursing Service is provided by the Stretford War Memorial Red Cross Public Nursing Service, nurses from the Manchester District Nursing Institution being allocated to work in the Borough. During the year 2,540 patients were attended by the district nurses, involving 9,699 visits.

No organised arrangements exist for the domiciliary nursing of infectious patients.

Treatment Centres and Clinics are detailed on page 13.

Hospitals. There are no public hospitals in the borough. The Stretford Memorial Hospital, the only voluntary hospital in the Borough, provides 60 beds for general medical and surgical patients (20 male and 20 female); and 20 beds for maternity patients. Plans for extension of the hospital have been under active consideration for some time and will shortly be submitted to the Manchester, Salford and Stretford Joint Hospitals Advisory Board.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Child Welfare Centres and Ante-Natal Clinics provided by Stretford Corporation.

Child Welfare Clinic.

Situations.	Sessions Held.
Trafford Public Hall, Talbot Road, Old Trafford	Monday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Thursday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Sixth Street, Trafford Park	Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Stretford Health Centre, Mitford Street, Stretford...	Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Friday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Lostock Health Centre, Barton Road, Stretford ...	Thursday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

Lostock Health Centre, Barton Road, Stretford ...	Monday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Sixth Street, Trafford Park	Tuesday, 1 p.m. to 3 p.m.
Trafford Public Hall, Talbot Road, Old Trafford ...	Wednesday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Stretford Health Centre, Mitford Street, Stretford...	Friday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

Ultra Violet Light Treatment Clinic.

Trafford Public Hall, Talbot Road, Old Trafford ...	Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 9-30 a.m.
---	--------------------------------------

Medical Inspection and Treatment Clinics Provided by the Stretford Education Authority, handed over to the Lancashire County Education Authority as from 1st April, 1945.

Lostock Clinic, Barton Road, Stretford	Thursday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.
" " " " (Minor Ailments)	Monday, 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.
Trafford Public Hall, Old Trafford (Minor Ailments)	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.
Sixth Street, Trafford Park	Thursday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.
Stretford Health Centre, Mitford Street, Stretford	Wednesday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.
" " " " (Minor Ailments)	Friday, 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.

Dental Treatment.

Trafford Public Hall, Talbot Road, Old Trafford ...	Monday to Friday, 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon. 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.
Stretford Health Centre, Mitford Street, Stretford...	Monday to Friday, 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon. 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

Remedial Exercises and Orthopaedic After-Care Clinic.

Trafford Public Hall, Talbot Road, Old Trafford ...	Tuesday and Friday, 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.
---	---

Tuberculosis.

County Tuberculosis Dispensary, 14 Derbyshire Lane, Stretford	Tuesday, 9-30 a.m., Thursday, 9-30 a.m. Last Monday in each month, 6-30 p.m.
--	---

Other Clinics.

Stretford Health Centre, Mitford Street, Stretford—	
Speech Therapy	Tuesday, 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon.
Trafford Public Hall, Talbot Road, Old Trafford—	
Speech Therapy	Friday, 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon.
Eye Clinics	8-45 a.m. Every Tuesday except Holidays.
Asthma Clinic	3 p.m. Third Tuesday in month.
Aural Clinic	10 a.m. Thursday morning, once a month.

Midwifery and Maternity Services.

At the end of the year, 22 midwives were registered as having given notice of intention to practice, viz:—

12 midwives on staff of Stretford Memorial Hospital;

4 independent domiciliary midwives;

6 municipal midwives.

Work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

No. of babies on the register at Dec. 31st, 1945 ...	2,655
--	-------

No. of attendances recorded during the year ...	18,507
---	--------

No. of sessions held	299
-----------------------------	-----

No. of children who received massage treatment.	88
---	----

No. of massage treatments given	397
--	-----

Consultations with Medical Officer at Routine Clinics:—

Infants	2,945
----------------	-------

Mothers	27
----------------	----

Toddlers	2,242
-----------------	-------

Attendances of Consultant Pediatrician	22
---	----

No. of Children Examined	165
---------------------------------	-----

Attendances	199
--------------------	-----

Distribution of Dried Milk and Foods—

No dried Milk or other foods are sold at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. Prescriptions are given in special cases to mothers attending centres for the necessary supplies by local chemists at special rates or, in necessitous cases, free of charge.

The total quantity of dried milk supplied to infants during the year was 236 lbs. free, and 4,289 lbs. at reduced price.

Treatment of Pre-School Children—

During 1945, children under school age referred from the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres for treatment at School Clinics, included:—

	Children Attendances	
Inspection Clinic	148	187
Minor Ailments Treatment Clinic.	192	490
Orthopædic Clinic	4	4
Remedial Exercises and Massage.	35	368
Tonsils and Adenoids: Operations	25	25
Ophthalmic Clinic	77	140
Aural Clinic	59	65

Convalescent Treatment of Mothers—

Three mothers were sent by the Ladies' Voluntary Committee for convalescent treatment at Llandudno. The value of this work has been discussed in previous reports. A permanent Convalescent Home for Stretford mothers, within easy distance from the Borough, is most desirable.

Public Health (Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926—

Seven cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified during the year.

Two of the cases notified were patients in the Stretford Memorial Hospital, one being delivered by her own doctor.

Of the four patients confined in their homes, two were delivered by municipal midwives, one was delivered by her own doctor and the fourth patient was suffering from an incomplete abortion.

One patient was delivered by her own doctor, in a Manchester Nursing Home, the Pyrexia developed on her return home. This patient was transferred to Ladywell Sanatorium when the pyrexia was found to be due to pulmonary tuberculosis.

In two cases, the pyrexia followed forceps deliveries and in one case it was due to mastitis.

All the patients made a satisfactory recovery.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA, 1945.

Confinement		Consultant	Diagnosis of cause of Pyrexia	Action
Doctor Engaged	Doctor called in by midwife			
—	Yes	No	(Forceps delivery).	Patient removed to Ladywell Sanatorium.
—	Yes	No	—	Temperature raised for one day only Patient nursed at home
Yes	—	Yes	(Forceps delivery) Torn perineum, sloughing in wound	Removed to Ladywell Sanatorium
—	Yes	No	Mastitis	Patient was nursed at home
Yes	—	No?	Torn perineum	Isolated at Stretford Memorial Hospital
—	Yes	No	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Patient transferred to Ladywell and subsequently to a sanatorium
—	No, patient sent for doctor who sent for midwife	—	Incomplete abortion	Transferred to Ladywell Sanatorium.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum—

Twelve cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year.

CASES			Vision Un- impaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
Number Notified	Treated					
	At Home	In Hospital				
12	8	4	12	—	—	—

In addition, 33 infants with discharging eyes were dealt with by the Department, with satisfactory results in every case.

The importance of Rule 12 (e) of the Central Midwives Board, requiring the midwife to send for medical aid in every case of inflammation of or discharge from the eyes, **however slight** is continually stressed.

All cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum and all cases of inflammation of or discharge from the eyes are carefully investigated and followed up.

It is satisfactory to note that no impairment of vision has resulted in the cases of Ophthalmia or eye discharge reported during the last years.

Maternal Mortality—

The maternal mortality rate for the Borough, as compared with the rate for England and Wales, during the last 15 years, is given on page 18.

The maternal mortality rate for 1945 calculated by the Registrar General on his classification of three deaths, was 2.84 per 1,000 total births.

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE

(Registrar General's figures)

Year	STRET福德		England & Wales
	Maternal Deaths	Maternal Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate
1932	3	4.08	4.24
1933	5	7.07	4.24
1934	3	2.48	4.41
1935	3	3.74	3.93
1936	3	3.98	3.81
1937	3	3.76	3.11
1938	3	2.63	3.08
1939	2	2.86	2.82
1940	1	1.50	2.16
1941	—	—	2.23
1942	2	2.63	2.01
1943	5	5.17	2.29*
1944	1	0.87	1.93*
1945	3	2.84	1.79*

* Including deaths from abortion.

Consultant Service—

The services of the Consultant Obstetrician were utilised by general practitioners on behalf of 58 patients during 1945 as indicated below:—

Ante-natal examination

(suspected abnormalities) 31

Complications at confinement 21

Puerperal Pyrexia 6

Appointments are made for all patients attending the Ante-Natal Clinic and this has considerably expedited the work and has proved a great convenience to the patients.

Extension of Maternity Services—

The extension of the Consultant Services detailed in the Report for 1938 have been of inestimable value.

The Consultant Obstetrician has attended one session each month at the Old Trafford Ante-Natal Clinic and has examined there 114 patients, referred to him either from the routine Ante-Natal Clinic or by the patient's own doctor.

The Emergency Obstetric Unit has been called to 16 patients during the year. The value of this service in the prevention of maternal mortality can hardly be exaggerated.

Midwives' Acts, 1902-1926—

By an order of the Ministry of Health dated 31st March, 1930, the Urban District Council was constituted a Local Supervising Authority under the Midwives' Acts.

Roll of Midwives—

At the 31st December, 1945, the number of Certified Midwives who had given notice of intention to practice in the Borough was 22. The number actually practising at the end of the year was 15.

During the year four Certified Midwives gave their first notice of intention to practise (at the Stretford Memorial Hosptial).

Number of cases in the Borough attended by Midwives:

Place of Confinement	Number of cases attended by Midwives acting in the capacity of—		
	Midwife	Maternity Nurse	Total
Stretford Memorial Hospital	287	112	399
Nursing Homes	—	—	—
Domiciliary—			
Municipal Midwives ...	202	82	284
Independent Midwives	77	34	111
Health Visitor	1	—	1
TOTALS	567	228	795

In the 280 cases attended by midwives no doctors were engaged by the patients, but in 160 instances medical aid was summoned by the midwives to deal with "emergencies" as defined by the Rules of the Central Midwives Board.

Births at Stretford Memorial Hospital—

399 births were attended by the staff of the Stretford Memorial Hospital during the year. A doctor was in attendance by previous arrangement in 112 cases. Medical help was summoned on account of "emergency" in 121 of the 287 cases in which no doctor had been engaged.

Summary of Records from Midwives—

The following table gives the numbers of records of all kinds received from the certified midwives practising in the District:—

Records of	1945
Sending for medical help ... Stretford Memorial Hospital	121
Nursing Homes	—
Domiciliary	160
Still-births	6
...Males	3
...Females	3
Deaths of Mother or Child...Mother	2
...Child	6
Substitution of artificial for breast feeding	6
Liability to be a source of infection	11
Laying-out of dead	5

Records of Sending for Medical Help—

281 records of sending for medical help were received from certified midwives in 1945.

Medical assistance was sought by midwives to deal with "emergencies" during pregnancy in 32 cases, during labour in 201 cases, during lying-in period in 17 cases, on account of the child in 31 cases.

Payment of Doctors' Fees for Medical Assistance in Emergency—

Under the Midwives' Act, 1918, 217 claims were received from medical practitioners called in by certified midwives in cases of "emergency" as required by the Rules of the Central Midwives Board. The amount involved was £395 2s. 6d., of which £214 2s. 0d. was assessed by the Committee as recoverable from the patients concerned. Of this latter amount £84 0s. 3d. was actually received and the remainder is being paid in instalments. In 21 cases, after consideration of the family circumstances, no charge was made on the patient.

No claim was received from the doctor in 61 instances in which medical practitioners were summoned by midwives. The patients made payment direct to the medical practitioners concerned.

As suggested by the Ministry of Health in Circular 617a, the Council refrain from exercising the power of recovery of fees paid to medical practitioners called in by certified midwives in cases of inflammation of, or discharge from, the eyes of infants. Twelve such cases occurred during the year.

Supervision of Midwives—

This has been carried out by Dr. Knight, who has maintained contact with the midwives in domiciliary practice. No instance of negligence on the part of certified midwives has arisen during the year.

Compensation to Midwives—

In two instances "compensation" was paid to midwives at the rate of 10/- per case, on account of patients having been recommended for removal to hospital by medical practitioners in accordance with the terms of the General Practitioner Pre-Natal Scheme.

Maternity Beds at the Stretford Memorial Hospital—

Of the 399 women admitted to the Stretford Memorial Hospital in 1945, 315 occupied beds subsidised by the Council, and 84 were in non-council beds.

62 applications for admission to beds subsidised by the Corporation had to be refused. 19 applications for admission to non-council beds were also refused, 2 of these from persons residing outside the Borough.

Owing to the unprecedented demand for maternity hospital accommodation the Board of Management of the Hospital agreed to the temporary diversion of the children's ward to this purpose. The additional facilities thus provided have materially assisted in the emergency which arose following the termination of the wartime provisions for Stretford mothers to be evacuated to Bowdon for confinement. The temporary accommodation is however open to serious criticism and involves a great strain on the hospital resources. The need for additional accommodation is urgent and plans have already been prepared for an extension of the Maternity Unit.

In considering applications for admission it is necessary to give preference to patients at first confinements or to those requiring hospital treatment for medical reasons or because of unsatisfactory home conditions. The present housing conditions add greatly to the difficulty.

Midwives' Act, 1936—

Six midwives are employed in whole-time service of salaried domiciliary midwives set up in accordance with the requirements of Section 1 of the Midwives' Act, 1936.

The Midwives work in pairs so that if the midwife who has been engaged is not available the case is passed on to the second midwife, with whom the patient is already acquainted.

Each midwife is available by telephone at her place of residence.

Midwives' Act, 1936.

The following is a summary of the work performed by the Municipal Midwives appointed by the Corporation under the above Act from 1st January to 31st December, 1945.

Midwife : Number	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Confinements	... ..	52	51	72	38	43	28	284
Miscarriages	... ..	4	—	4	1	2	2	13
Ante-Natal	... ..	158	162	477	251	231	229	1508
Unsuccessful Visits	...	91	17	45	80	18	46	297
Visits during lying-in period	... ..	716	671	902	970	686	406	4351
Post-Natal Visits	...	18	35	37	35	25	42	192
Other Visits	... ..	38	8	101	4	15	18	184
Attendances at Clinic	...	2	52	9	5	27	8	103

General Practitioner Pre-Natal Scheme—

18 patients were referred by Midwives for examination by the patient's own doctor but reports from practitioners were received in respect of only 13 of these.

Number of patients examined examined by their own doctors	Pre-Natal	Post-Natal
1935	131	4
1936	220	14
1937	271	13
1938	231	13
1939	221	12
1940	166	4
1941	44	4
1942	47	2
1943	28	—
1944	15	—
1945	19	1

Summary of Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Services.

Ante-Natal Post-Natal

At Ante-Natal Clinic (held weekly)—

Women	...	...	...	...	922	90
Attendances	...	...	...	...	3,704	104

At Consultant Clinic (held monthly)—

Women attending	...	...	...	...	114	12
Attendances	...	...	...	...	150	12

Under General Practitioner Pre-Natal Service
(excluding any patient included above)

Women attending	...	...	...	...	12	1
Attendances	...	...	...	...	22	1

Dental Treatment of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Pre-School Children.

Summary of Treatment given—

1. Number who were—									
(a) Inspected by the Dentist.									
Women	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	
Infants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	
(b) Found to require treatment.									
Women	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	
Infants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	
(c) Actually treated.									
Women	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	
Infants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	
2. Number of Sessions (includes school children)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	
3. Attendances—									
Women	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	
Infants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	
4. Fillings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	
5. Extractions—									
Women	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	
Infants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	
6. Administration of General Anæsthetics for Extraction (excluding school children)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	
7. Other Operations—									
Including impressions, dressings, scaling, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	501	
8. Supply of Dentures (mothers supplied)—									
Number of dentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	

The amount expended on the provision of artificial dentures to expectant and nursing mothers during the year was £41 5s. 0d., towards which £11 8s. 0d. was recovered from patients.

Dental Treatment—

The Table on page 25 again illustrates the value of co-ordination between the Maternity and Child Welfare Authority and the Education Authority. Mothers and children are regularly referred to the Dental Officer for examination and treatment and this arrangement is not only economical but is of great convenience to the parents that the treatment is available on the same premises as the other Maternity and Child Welfare and School Medical Services.

Registration of Nursing Homes—

The inspection and supervision of registered nursing homes is carried out by the Deputy Medical Officer. An application for exemption from registration has been granted each year to the Stretford Memorial Hospital. The number of homes on the register at December 31st, 1945, was one, registered in June, 1945. This home caters only for five patients suffering from chronic sickness.

Orthopædic Treatment—

The Education Committees Orthopædic Surgeon, Mr. Harry Platt, F.R.C.S., deals also with cases referred from the Child Welfare Centres.

During 1945, four children of pre-school age have been attended by Mr. Platt at the Orthopædic Clinic, and 35 have attended the Remedial Exercises Clinic. Cases requiring protracted Hospital Treatment are admitted to the Biddulph Orthopædic Hospital by arrangement with the Lancashire County Council. The importance and welfare of this work has been discussed at length in previous reports.

It is impossible to over-estimate the future benefits to be derived by both mothers and children from the prompt and skilled attention to these deformities. Socially and economically, too, treatment commenced in the early days

of infancy is an important contribution to preventive medicine. Much depends on the co-operation of the mother, often for long periods if relapse to to be prevented.

Institutional Provision for Mothers or Children—

There is no institution within the Borough for mothers or children. The Galloway Homes, a Church of England Waifs and Strays organisation which normally accommodates 32 girls of school age is at present housed in another area and the premises are still requisitioned for use as a Day Nursery.

Health Visitors—

There was one change in the staff of Health Visitors during the year, necessitated by the retirement of the Senior Health Visitor. (See page 4).

Home Visiting by Health Visitors—

Home visits paid by the Health Visitors during the year:—

Visits to expectant mothers—

	Successful	Unsuccessful
First visits	616	107
Subsequent visits	188	20

Visits to infants under 1 year of age—

	Successful	Unsuccessful
First Visits	953	304
Subsequent visits	1,322	141

Visits to children aged 1 to

5 years	4,455	614
----------------	-------	-----

Visits to investigate causes
of death of children
under 1 year of age ...

33	—
----	---

Total visits paid	7,567	1,186
-------------------	-------	-------

Child Life Protection—

All the Health Visitors are appointed Infant Protection Visitors under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936. At the end of the year there were five such children on the Register, all of whom were visited regularly and found to be satisfactorily cared for.

Care of Premature Infants

Ministry of Health Circular 20/44.

The recommendations of the Ministry of Health Circular 20/44 were implemented as far as practicable at the time and during the year under review, 55 premature babies were born.

(1) The total number of premature babies notified during 1945 was 55.

(a) born at home	...	...	...	...	33
(b) born in hospital	...	...	...	...	22

(2) Of those born at home:—

24 were nursed entirely at home.

7 died during the first 24 hours.

22 survived at the end of one month.

(3) Of those born in hospital:—

2 died during the first 24 hours.

20 survived at the end of one month.

Home Helps.

No Home Help Scheme was in operation during the year under review owing to the lack of suitable women being available for this service. No help could be afforded by the Ministry of Labour and National Service and repeated efforts to organise a service were unsuccessful.

Care of Illegitimate Children.
Ministry of Health Circular 2866.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, after consideration of the Circular from the Ministry of Health on the subject of the care of illegitimate children, approved a proposal to establish a hostel for unmarried mothers and their babies, as soon as premises suitable for adaptation could be obtained.

Premises were inspected and were considered suitable for the purpose. Difficulties of acquisition are still under investigation but further delay appears inevitable in view of the present shortage of labour and materials.

The premises would accommodate up to 10 or 12 mothers and 14 or 16 babies. The main purpose of the hostel would be to avoid separation of unmarried mothers from their babies when they are denied a home by their relatives. The mothers would be able to go out to work and return to the hostel each evening to take some share in the care of the children, washing, mending, etc.

The hostel would provide valuable opportunities for the teaching of mothercraft and would foster a sense of responsibility in the mother. Many of the mothers who might otherwise seek an easier solution of their responsibilities by having the child adopted would be encouraged to face their responsibilities, and would develop a real affection for the child. In some instances the grandparents of the child may in the course of time become reconciled to the position and agree to receive mother and child into their own home, if accommodation permits.

The hostel could also provide accommodation for the short stay of children during periods of domestic difficulty or other special circumstances.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1945. CAUSES OF DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

	Under 1 Mth.	1 Mth.	2 Mth.	3 Mths.	4 Mths.	5 Mths.	6 Mths.	7 Mths.	8 Mths.	9 Mths.	10 Mths.	11 Mths.	Total under 1
Prematurity	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Prematurity and Asthenia	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Congenital Atelectasis	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Congenital Heart Disease	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Convulsions and Bronchitis	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Heart Disease	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Gastro-Enteritis	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Pneumonia (all forms)	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	6
Asphyxia and Prematurity	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	9
Asphyxia from Suffocation	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hydrocephalus	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Asthenia and Hydrocephalus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Birth Injury	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Marasmus	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Intussusception	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dysentery (Sonne)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Enteritis	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Intestinal Obstruction	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Adrenal Hyperplasia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Haemorrhagic Disease of the New-born	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	29	3	5	3	2	4	2	-	1	3	1	1	54

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The infant mortality rate for 1945 was 49 per 1,000 live births as compared with 48 in the previous year. From the Table on page 30 it will be observed that of the 54 deaths of children under one year of age, 29 occurred within one month of birth.

Neonatal Deaths.

Prematurity

11 deaths were due to Prematurity:—

4 within 24 hours	1 at 4 days
3 at 1 day	3 at 1 week

Prematurity and Asthenia

3 within 24 hours

Asphyxia and Prematurity

1 at 1 day

Congenital Atelectasis

1 within 24 hours	1 at 1 week
1 at 1 day	

Congenital Heart Disease

1 at 1 day

Heart Disease

1 at 1 day	1 at 3 days
------------	-------------

Pneumonia

1 at 11 days	1 at 3 weeks
--------------	--------------

Asphyxia from Suffocation

1 at 2 days

Hydrocephalus

1 within 24 hours

Birth Injury

1 within 24 hours

Intestinal Obstruction

1 at 2 weeks

Adrenal hyperphasia

1 at 3 days

Hæmorrhagic disease of the newborn

1 at 2 days

The 29 deaths in the first month after birth represent 53% of the total infantile mortality for the year.

Notification of Births Acts, 1907 and 1915.

Of the 795 notifications received of births occurring within the Borough, 3 were transferred to the Local Authorities of the areas in which the parents normally resided. Similarly there were inward transfers of 246 births originally notified to Authorities outside the Borough, making a net total of 1,038 notified births, 1,010 live births and 28 still-births.

Monthly Distribution of Notified Births, Adjusted by Inward and Outward Transfers

January	...	...	...	...	119
February		...	...	...	92
March	...	...	...	...	88
April	...	...	...	...	80
May	...	...	...	...	92
June	...	...	...	...	84
July	...	...	...	...	78
August	...	...	...	...	78
September	...	...	...		95
October	...	...	...	...	87
November	...	...	...		73
December	...	...	...		72
					—
					1,038

Of the 795 births occurring within the Borough—

399 occurred in the Stretford Memorial Hospital

There was a net total of 1,010 live births to parents residents in the Borough, as indicated by the following table shewing inward and outward transfers:—

Births occurring within the Borough				Deduct Outward Transfers			
	M.	F.	Total		M.	F.	Total
Live ...	411	364	775	Live	1	2	3
Still ...	12	8	20	Still	—	—	—
Total	423	372	795	Total	1	2	3
Add Inward Transfers				Adjusted Totals			
	M.	F.	Total		M.	F.	Total
Live	127	111	238	Live	537	473	1010
Still	3	5	8	Still	15	13	28
Total	130	116	246	Total	552	486	1038

The inward transfers comprised:—

Births in :—					Live Births	Still Births	Total
Southfield Maternity Home, Bowdon	...				13	1	14
St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester	...				92	6	98
Withington Hospital, Manchester	...				9	—	9
Other Hospitals	...	...	...	...	21	1	22
Private Nursing Homes	...	...	...	...	92	—	92
Private Houses	...	..	...	...	9	—	9
Totals					238	8	246

Final Distribution of Births into Wards.

					Live Births	Still Births	Total
Stretford	...	...	...	...	135	4	139
Longford	...	...	...	...	166	1	167
Talbot N.	...	...	...	...	103	4	107
Talbot S.	...	...	...	...	115	6	121
Trafford	...	...	...	...	138	1	139
Cornbrook	...	...	...	...	74	3	77
Clifford	...	...	...	...	138	3	141
Park A.	...	...	...	...	55	—	55
Park B.	...	...	...	...	186	6	192
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				Totals	1,010	28	1,038
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT TREATMENT

Regular sessions for Artificial Light Treatment, on the lines detailed in previous reports, have continued during the year.

SECTION C—

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water—

The whole of the water is obtained by constant supply from the Manchester Corporation. There are no dwelling houses supplied by stand pipe, each of the 16,712 houses in the Borough having an individual supply of water for drinking and domestic purposes.

The service is adequate in quantity and the quality of the water is under supervision by the Manchester Corporation.

Systematic chemical analysis and bacteriological examination of the water is carried out by the City Corporation and all reports on these analysis are submitted to the Medical Officer of Health of the City, who has given an assurance that there is close and continuous co-operation between his department and the Waterworks Department with the joint object of securing the safety of the water supply.

Drainage and Sewerage—

The Sewage Works, which were opened in 1885, now comprise 120 acres, of which 84 acres are under sewage treated by broad irrigation.

A scheme of improvements has recently been completed, including new inlet and grit tanks, underground pumping chamber with automatic electric pumps and screening equipment.

Rivers and Streams—

The Local Authority for the prevention of pollution of rivers and streams is the Mersey and Irwell Catchment Board.

No complaints have been received but any such complaints would be investigated and reported upon to the appropriate authority. The possible sources of pollution are mainly effluent from various works in the industrial area of Trafford Park. No new works specially likely to cause pollution have been established. The district sanitary inspectors include the inspection of rivers and streams in their routine duties.

The effluent from the Stretford Sewage Works discharges into the Kickety Brook and eventually into the River Mersey. Examination of the effluent is carried out systematically by the Mersey and Irwell Catchment Board and in every instance during the year the samples have been reported upon as satisfactory.

Closet Accommodation (end of 1945)—

No. of Middens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
.. ,, Closets attached to these Middens	...	...						—
.. ,, Pail Closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
.. ,, Dry Ashpits (excluding Middens)	...	...						5
.. ,, Fresh-water Closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,096
.. ,, Movable Ashbins for refuse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,710
.. ,, Waste-water Closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

The only pail closets remaining in the Borough are in localities (mainly in the Dock Area) in which sewerage is considered impracticable. The disposal of the contents of these pails, as described in the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, cannot be regarded as ideal in an urban area of this size.

Public Cleansing—

The whole of the refuse is removed by modern refuse-collection vehicles. The arrangements are efficient and satisfactory, having due regard to consideration of cost.

Domestic refuse has been disposed of exclusively by controlled tipping. Further details on this subject are contained in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, who is also the Superintendent of Public Cleansing.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area—

The following tabular statement is submitted by the Chief Sanitary Inspector under Article 27 (18) of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935.

Inspections by Sanitary Staff to dwellings, factories,												
Workshops, retail shops, etc., during the year												
1945	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	648
No. of notices served during the year—												
Statutory. Public Health Acts		...	...	...	...						46
Informal		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	439
Result of service of notices—												
Statutory. Public Health Acts. Complied with											46	
Informal. Complied with or in hand		...	...								262
Outstanding							167
Defects or nuisances discovered		...	...	...	...						672
Defects or nuisances abated							446

In addition to the informal notices referred to above, letters of intimation as to nuisances have been sent in 95 cases, making a total of 534 instances in which informal action has been taken to obtain a remedy.

Shops—

During 1945, shops have been visited by the sanitary inspectors and generally were found to be satisfactory.

It was pointed out in a previous report that the majority of the shops in the Borough are family businesses with living accommodation attached, whilst a considerable number of others are one-man businesses.

Generally the shops are maintained in clean condition but the attention of a number of shopkeepers and stallholders at the market has from time to time been drawn to the necessity of means to prevent flies and dust gaining access to foodstuffs, also to the display of foodstuffs in such a position that they may come in contact with customer's clothing, or be contaminated by children coughing or sneezing.

Smoke Abatement—

There are 134 factory and works chimneys in the area. During the year 89 smoke observations were taken.

The time concession allowed for emission of black smoke is two minutes in each half hour, and this limit was proved by observation to have been exceeded on 10 occasions.

The Council is represented by the Chairman of the Health Committee and the Medical Officer of Health on the National Smoke Abatement Society and on the Manchester and District Regional Smoke Abatement Committee.

The Council has agreed in principle to the formation of the proposed South East Lancashire Joint Smoke Abatement Board.

Valuable assistance has been rendered by the Ministry of Health Inspector under the Alkali Acts in connection with complaints of offensive effluvia and fumes from industrial processes which are outside the scope of the Corporation's powers and duties under the Public Health Acts.

Swimming Baths—

There are two public swimming baths in the Borough which are provided with continuous filtration and chlorination plants.

The Old Trafford baths, are completely out of use through enemy action. Permission to re-instate has been refused, notwithstanding definite need.

There are no privately owned swimming baths or pools in the Borough.

Eradication of Bed Bugs—Particulars of action taken during 1945—

No. of houses found to be infested—

(a) Council houses ... 5; (b) other houses ... 20

No. of houses disinfected—

(a) Council houses ... 5; (b) other houses ... 20

Methods employed for freeing infested houses from Bed Bugs—

In cases of serious infestation, owners and occupiers are advised to make arrangements for fumigation with hydrogen cyanide. For slight infestation, the Department's officers fumigate by sulphur or spray with Zaldecide, three separate exposures to the gas being required; clothing and bedding is treated by steam.

Methods employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council Houses—

There is constant collaboration between the Public Health Department and the Housing Department. An inspection is made of every house the tenant of which has been allotted a Corporation house, and in every case of infestation appropriate measures are carried out before the removal is permitted. Fumigation with hydrogen cyanide is carried out in these cases when necessary at the Corporation's expense, the work being done by contractors.

No disinfestation by cyanide gas is carried out by the local authority. Contractors are employed in every instance for this class of work.

Personal supervision by Sanitary Inspectors and interviews with tenants are adopted to prevent infestation or re-infestation after cleansing.

Schools—

The sanitary condition of public elementary schools is maintained in a satisfactory condition and the water supply to each school is from the Manchester Corporation. Each school is visited once every quarter by the Chief Sanitary Inspector who reports to the Education Committee. Defects found are promptly remedied.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYELAWS OR REGULATIONS.

Offensive Trades—

There are 2 premises registered for the conduct of offensive trades, the supervision of which is among the duties of the sanitary inspectors (see page 81).

Houses Let in Lodgings—

There are no “common lodging houses” in the Borough, but 14 “houses let in lodgings” were registered at the end of the year. The tenancy of so many houses having changed during the period of the war in such manners as to bring them within the scope of the bye-laws, the register of the houses let in lodgings is being revised.

SECTION D. — HOUSING.

(a) Statistics.

Number of new houses erected during the year—

(a) Total (including number given separately under (b))	Nil
(i) By the local authority	Nil
(ii) By other local authorities	Nil
(iii) By other bodies or persons	Nil
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:	
(i) By the local authority (including (a) (i) above)	Nil
(ii) By other bodies (included under (a) (iii) above)	Nil

Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	411
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	442
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	21
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	21
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	16

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	58
--	----

Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal Notices—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	17
--	----

Action under statutory powers during the year—

(a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	None
--	------

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—

(a) By owners	None
----------------------	------

(b) By local authority in default of owners	None
--	------

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	121
---	-----

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—

(a) By owners	109
----------------------	-----

(b) By local authority in default of owners	—
--	---

(c) Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made None

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders None

(d) Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... None

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit None

Housing Act, 1936 — Part IV. — Overcrowding—

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	} Number not ascertained, but it is known that overcrowding exists. Action is practically impossible owing to the lack of alternative accommodation.
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year.	
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.	
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	

(b) HOUSING CONDITIONS.

General observations as to housing conditions, including the standard of houses, the prevalent types, age and approximate numbers and general soundness of the several types—any information as to prevailing forms of defects and of prevailing bad conditions resulting from overcrowding:

Approximately 600 of the houses in the Borough were built about 120 to 130 years ago, these are situate principally on the borders of the City of Manchester. They are without bath and hot water supply. They consist of four-roomed houses with a very small scullery, whilst others have a very small third bedroom; most of them are cellared. They are congested and have exceeded their economic life. This area is the subject of extensive replanning proposals.

The general standard of the remaining houses in the Borough is good, the prevalent type being a three-bedroomed house.

About one third of the houses are of the detached or semi-detached type.

There still remain a number of the old type large, family houses which are now unsuitable for a single family and which are let in lodgings. The amenities of these houses is quite inadequate to the needs of the sub-tenants and out of proportion to the rents paid. Unfortunately, at the present time, lack of alternative accommodation prevents action which would close a number of such dwellings.

Approximate number of back-to-back houses in the district. None.

Sufficiency of Supply of Houses—

- (a) Extent of shortage, stating minimum number and type of houses required—

2,321 applicants on register.

Houses required:—	634	2	bedroom	type.
	600	3	„	„
	12	4	„	„

- (b) Particulars of any housing scheme in hand or contemplated:

No schemes in hand but a number of schemes totalling several hundred houses are about to be commenced.

- (c) Information as to any important changes in population during the period under review or anticipated in the future:

Continuous development in the Trafford Park Industrial Area brings with it an ever increasing demand for residential accommodation .

- (d) Any special difficulties in the way of providing suitable sites for new houses:

There is very little suitable land available for new building.

Overcrowding.

- (a) Number of cases of overcrowding in houses owned by the local authority which have been relieved since 1945:

None.

- (b) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding:

Not Known.

- (c) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding, e.g., causes.

Owing to housing shortage in the Borough, the Department has been unable to take action in the abatement of any cases of overcrowding brought to their notice.

Fitness of houses—

- (a) Difficulties found in action under the Public Health Acts or under the Housing Acts:

Difficulty in obtaining supply of materials.

- (b) No. of houses which have not an adequate water supply:

None.

- (c) No. of houses which have no separate water closet or other adequate sanitary accommodation:

None Known.

SECTION E—

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply—

There is only one dairy farm within the Borough, producing a total quantity of approximately 30 gallons of milk per day. It is estimated that a further 4,400 gallons per day is sold in the Borough by retailers who receive supplies by rail or road.

Systematic visits are essential to maintain a satisfactory standard of cleanliness of dairy premises and proper care in the handling of utensils and bottles, particularly in the washing of bottles, cans and churns. There is still need for a greater appreciation of the necessity for sterilisation by steam.

Registration of Retail Purveyors—

Applications for Registration Received		Applica- tions Granted	No. of Notices to Shew Cause	Applica- tions granted after Notice to Shew Cause	Total Applica- tions Granted	Re- moved from Register	On Register at Dec. 31, 1945
Dairymen, i.e., Retail Purveyors of Milk with dairy premises	1	1	—	—	1	17	22
Retail Purveyors of Bottled Milk only	7	7	—	—	7	84	83
Retail Purveyors from premises outside District..	1	1	—	—	1	52	20
	9	9	—	—	9	153	125

At the beginning of the year a revision of the register was carried out which resulted in a number of retail purveyors being removed from the register having ceased to sell milk owing to war conditions.

EXAMINATIONS OF MILK SAMPLES.

The following is a summary of the milk samples submitted for Bacteriological and Phosphatase Examination during 1945.

	Methylene Blue Reduction.		Phosphatase		Bacterial Count.		Bacillus Coli.		Tubercle Bacilli.	
	S	Not S	S	Not S	S	Not S	S	Not S	+	—
Raw Milk	23	28	—	—	6	2	10	43	1	45
Heat Treated	24	39	54	13	31	16	17	34	—	18
	47	67	54	13	37	18	27	77	*1	63

S denotes Satisfactory. Total Samples Examined : 404

- Bacterial Count S——100,000, or less per m.l.
- Bacillus Coli S——Present in 10 m.l. Absent in 100 m.l.
- Phosphatase S——Not more than 2·3 Lovibond Blue Units.

* The subsequent action taken resulted in the discovery of one animal affected with tuberculosis at a farm outside the Borough. This was dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order by the Cheshire County Council acting through the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.
Licences Granted during 1945.

GRADE.	To Retail from Premises within the Borough.	To Retail from Premises outside the Borough.	TOTAL
Tuberculin Tested ...	4	2	6
Pasteurised... ...	2	5	7
TOTALS	6	7	13

Meat and other Foods—

No slaughtering has been done within the Borough since the inception of centralized slaughtering by the Ministry of Food. Systematic inspection is made of all stalls, shops, stores, vehicles and places where food is prepared.

Further reference to the work of meat inspection is contained in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Chemical Examination of food is undertaken at the Laboratory of the City Analyst for Salford who is also the Borough Analyst for Stretford.

Bacteriological Examinations are conducted at the Public Health Laboratory of the University of Manchester. In any case of suspected food poisoning the laboratory facilities provided by the Ministry of Health would be utilised.

Adulteration—

The administration of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, the Milk and Cream Regulations and the Condensed and Dried Milk Regulations is carried out by this Authority.

During the year, 179 samples were examined under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 by the Salford City Analyst who is appointed analyst for the Borough.

Sixteen samples were found to be adulterated. Many of the offences, particularly with regard to milk samples were, however, relatively slight but legal proceedings were instituted in three cases, particulars of which are given in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Samples Examined

Report of the Borough Analyst.

Samples	Number Examined	Number		Other Ways	Adulterated Per Cent Adult- eration
		Pre- vatives only			
Milk	116	—	12	10.3	
Coffee	2	—	—	—	
Arrowroot	2	—	—	—	
Cake Mixture (Ginger)	2	—	—	—	
Sponge Pudding Mixture (Ginger)	1	—	—	—	
Chocolate Cake Mixture	1	—	1	100.0	
Chocolate Malt Spread	1	—	—	—	
Chocolate Cup	1	—	—	—	
Pork Sausage	1	—	—	—	
Pork Sausage Meat	1	—	—	—	
Soap Powder	3	—	—	—	
Mustard Sauce	1	—	—	—	
Mustard Pickles	1	—	—	—	
Gravy Browning	2	—	—	—	
Baking Powder	2	—	—	—	
Sage and Onion Stuffing	2	—	—	—	
Gelatine	2	—	—	—	
Raspberry Vinegar and Nut Oil ..	2	—	—	—	
Syrup with Halibut Oil	1	—	—	—	
Vitamin A & D Oil in Orange Juice Syrup	1	—	—	—	
Standard Saccharin Tablets	2	—	—	—	
Flavouring Essence	2	—	—	—	
Cod Liver Oil Emulsion	1	—	—	—	
Parish's Chemical Food	2	—	—	—	
Tincture of Iodine	2	—	1	50.0	
Iodised Throat Tablets	3	—	—	—	
Cream of Tartar	2	—	—	—	
Liquorice Powder	2	—	1	50.0	
Glycerine	2	—	—	—	
Castor Oil	2	—	—	—	
Seidlitz Powders	2	—	—	—	
Health Salts	2	—	—	—	
Morning Salt Tablets	1	—	—	—	
Chocolate Laxative	2	—	—	—	
Stomach Powder	1	—	—	—	
Stomach Tablets	1	—	—	—	
Gripe Mixture	2	—	—	—	
Glycerine, Lemon & Ipecac Mixture	1	—	—	—	
Lemon, Ipecac & Squill Compound	1	—	—	—	
Chest and Lung Syrup	1	—	1	100.0	
		179	—	16	8.9

SECTION F— PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The table on Page 56 gives the incidence of notifiable infectious disease. There has been no serious epidemic, the notifications and the mortality approximating to the average for the last ten years.

The clinical type of **scarlet fever** continues to be mild.

The incidence of **diphtheria** remained low, 13 cases being notified as compared with 12 cases in 1944.

Antitoxin is available to all medical practitioners at the Public Health Offices and at all three Police Stations in the Borough. 104,000 units were distributed in 1945 as compared with 168,000 units in 1944.

Anti-streptococcic sera for puerperal fever and scarlet fever is also supplied if required.

Immunisation Against Diphtheria—

For many years the Council as the local Public Health Authority has made available facilities for immunisation against diphtheria. The decline in the incidence of diphtheria is a remarkable testimony to the value of the immunisation of children against this disease.

Notifications in 1938 were 89. In the succeeding years notifications and immunisations were:—

	Notifications						Immunisations
1939	52	...	...	...	236
1940	40	...	...	...	216
1941	78	...	...	...	887
1942	35	...	...	...	1,486
1943	25	...	...	...	1,106
1944	12	...	...	...	523
1945	13	...	...	...	772

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION
Persons inoculated each year from 1934—1945

Age in years on 31st December of the Corres- ponding year	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	
0	2	1	3	2	6	2	4	22	15	7	—	—	Total inoculated aged under five years on 31st December, 1945 1,817.
1	4	9	27	21	22	16	61	107	301	262	273	394	
2	3	16	22	18	34	38	42	135	130	135	108	204	
3	5	14	15	20	24	32	38	143	110	94	21	50	
4	13	15	24	18	27	20	23	95	109	65	17	25	
5	15	20	110	26	38	26	13	61	126	84	16	20	Total inoculated aged 5-14 years on 31st December, 1945, 3,661.
6	8	7	92	33	30	19	15	58	112	54	16	24	
7	6	11	61	43	28	19	5	64	93	61	15	10	
8	5	13	32	30	17	11	6	47	104	51	15	14	
9	6	10	22	40	16	29	3	32	78	56	16	9	
10	2	11	11	25	24	14	—	32	88	53	8	3	
11	—	7	5	7	8	3	1	30	81	50	4	7	
12	—	2	3	6	6	3	3	36	79	62	6	5	
13	—	1	3	1	8	3	—	16	42	40	4	2	
14	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	8	7	18	1	5	
15 and over	—	4	6	1	—	—	2	1	11	14	3	—	Total inoculated aged 15 years and over on 31st December, 1945, 974.
Total each year	69	142	436	291	288	236	216	887	1486	1106	523	772	Grand Total 1934 to 1945, 6,452.

(In calculating the totals at the end of 1945 no account is taken of deaths which may have occurred since immunisation)
In the year 1945 six children included in this table were immunised privately

The immunisation material is provided by the Ministry of Health, free of charge. Special efforts are made to obtain immunisation at about the age of one year and parents are encouraged to bring them for a further single dose in succeeding years until the child commences school.

Notifications of **acute primary pneumonia and influenzal pneumonia** is admittedly incomplete. In comparing the number of notifications with the registered deaths, it should be remembered that the Registrar General's classification groups together the deaths from all forms of pneumonia.

Five cases of **dysentery** were notified, four of which were removed to Ladywell Hospital. Bacteriological examination of specimens submitted before admission to hospital proved negative in each instance. One patient a baby aged 7 weeks, died in hospital, where dysentery infection of the Sonne type was confirmed. The mother of this child was affected and was nursed at home.

In two other cases removed to hospital the diagnosis was amended to enteritis.

One case of **cerebro-spinal fever** was notified and was removed to hospital and treated with satisfactory results.

There were no deaths from **whooping cough**, and one from **measles**.

Three cases of **peurperal pyrexia** were notified (see page 57). Twelve cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified and treated with completely satisfactory results.

Hospital Treatment—

The Medical Officer of Health is responsible for securing that the hospital accommodation available for cases of infectious disease, whether notifiable or not notifiable, is utilised to the best advantage.

No occasion has arisen to select cases for removal to hospital, and all requests for removal have been promptly and satisfactorily met. Cases of non-notifiable disease were accommodated in Ladywell Sanatorium without difficulty.

66 patients were treated in Ladywell Hospital, Salford.

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	31
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	11
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	6
Septic Abortion	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	4
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	2
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	2
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mumps	...	...	...	...	...	1
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	1
Anthrax	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pemphigus Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	1

Nine babies suffering from ophthalmia neonatorum were treated at the Manchester Royal Eye Hospital, the mother in each case being admitted with the child.

INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) DURING THE YEAR 1945.

Disease	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED												Hospital	
	Total cases at all ages	Years										Total deaths	Total cases removed to hospital from the district	Deaths in hospital of persons belonging to district
		Under 1	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65 and over	
Smallpox	—	—	3	1	8	7	32	24	8	5	2	—	—	—
Scarlet fever	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	—
Diphtheria (including membranous Croup)	13	—	1	—	1	1	5	—	1	3	—	1	7	—
Enteric fever (including paratyphoid) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough	137	13	21	21	21	17	42	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Measles	285	17	35	40	52	43	82	7	2	5	1	1	2	—
Puerperal pyrexia ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—
Acute primary pneumonia	26	—	1	—	—	—	5	2	1	3	3	8	3	23
Acute influenza pneumonia														
Cerebro-spinal fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Acute poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis lethargica	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	2
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum ...	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Erysipelas	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	1	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	577	43	61	62	82	68	167	35	12	21	8	15	3	28
													53	6

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

NOTIFIED DISEASE	WARD DISTRIBUTION OF CASES NOTIFIED								NUMBER OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH WARD										
	WARDS								WARDS										
	Stretford	Longford	Talbot North	Talbot South	Trafford	Cornbrook	Clifford	Park A	Park B	Stretford	Longford	Talbot North	Talbot South	Trafford	Cornbrook	Clifford	Park A	Park B	Total
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)	2	2	—	2	—	2	2	—	3	1	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	1	7
Erysipelas	—	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Scarlet fever	8	5	4	18	23	5	9	1	17	1	3	2	8	8	—	5	—	3	30
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Enteric fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough	5	12	12	11	17	15	19	4	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	48	28	18	28	47	22	33	1	60	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Puerperal pyrexia	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum ...	1	—	3	3	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	3	1	1	2	—	1	10
Cerebro-spinal fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuber- { Pulmonary	11	8	6	7	11	8	15	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
culosis { Other forms	2	2	3	1	2	2	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	3	2	1	6	3	2	3	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	80	63	47	78	105	58	85	13	146	3	5	4	12	9	3	10	—	7	53

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1936-45.

	1945	-44	-43	-42	-41	-40	-39	-38	-37	-36	Average
Scarlet Fever	90	102	193	70	46	40	84	172	107	163	97.7
Diphtheria ...	13	12	25	35	78	40	52	89	80	72	49.6
Enteric fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	0.1
Pneumonia	26	29	45	25	44	44	35	42	55	42	38.7
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	1	7	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	1.4
Encephalitis lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	0.4
Dysentery ...	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1.4
Erysipelas ...	7	15	15	18	15	11	22	25	28	22	17.8
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	0.6
Measles	285	481	392	404	213	750	5	...	...	...	360.1
Whooping Cough ...	137	58	145	101	184	65	1	...	...	...	115.1

DEATHS

	1945	-44	-43	-42	-41	-40	-39	-38	-37	-36	Average
Measles	1	1	2	...	2	2	...	5	...	1	1.4
Whooping cough	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	3	3	4	1.7
Scarlet fever	...	...	...	2	...	5	2	4	1	...	0.1
Diphtheria ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	2.6
Enteric fever	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.1
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	2	2	...	3	2	1	1	2	1	1.5
Encephalitis lethargica	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	4	...	1.1
Dysentery ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	0.2
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	0.1
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	0.1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)
notified each Month during 1945.

Month	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Ophthalmia-Neonatorum	Cerebro Spinal-Fever	Pneumonia	Dysentery	Measles	Whooping Cough	Total
January ...	—	1	8	—	1	—	4	—	115	11	140
February	—	—	4	—	—	1	3	—	61	12	81
March ...	2	1	10	1	2	—	—	—	42	13	71
April ...	1	1	8	1	—	—	—	3	22	11	47
May ...	1	—	5	—	1	—	5	—	17	8	37
June ...	1	1	8	—	3	—	—	—	16	16	45
July ...	1	1	4	—	1	—	1	—	8	19	35
August ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	3	16	25
September	3	—	6	1	2	—	—	—	—	13	25
October ...	—	1	5	—	—	—	4	—	—	9	19
November	3	—	6	—	1	—	1	—	1	5	17
December	—	1	25	—	—	—	5	—	—	4	35
TOTAL ...	13	7	90	3	12	1	26	3	285	137	577

PUBLIC HEALTH (SMALL-POX PREVENTION) REGULATIONS, 1917.

No vaccinations have been performed by the Medical Officer of Health under these Regulations during the year.

**INCIDENCE OF ERYSIPELAS, SCARLET FEVER, AND
PUERPERAL FEVER.**

NOTIFICATIONS, 1935-1945.

(Corrected after Hospital diagnosis).

Year	Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia
1935	33	158	4
1936	22	163	4
1937	28	107	2
1938	25	172	—
1939	22	84	8
1940	11	40	6
1941	15	46	5
1942	18	70	3
1943	15	103	9
1944	15	102	10
1945	7	90	3

Notifications were cancelled or amended in accordance with the hospital diagnosis in 14 cases, viz:—

In 6 cases notified as Diphtheria, diagnosis was amended to—

Tonsillitis	...	...	...	...	5
Rhinitis	...	...	...	...	1

In 1 case notified as Scarlet Fever, diagnosis was amended to—

Mumps and Bronchitis	1
----------------------	-----	-----	---

In 2 cases notified as Dysentery, diagnosis was amended to—

Enteritis

In 5 cases notified as Puerperal Pyrexia, diagnosis was amended to—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	1
Septic Abortion	... ..	1
Puerperal Sepsis	... ..	3

The figures given in the Table on page 60 are the amended figures, after correction.

**BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION IN DIAGNOSIS
OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE**

MATERIAL	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	TOTAL
Diphtheria Swabs ...	6	93	99
Sputum for Tuberculosis	8	69	77
Total	14	162	176

Special Examinations.

Fæces for Dysentery ...	5 results all negative
Smear—for Gonococci ...	2 „ „ „
Hæmolytic Streptococci ...	2 „ „ „
Water-Chemical	1 „ „ „
Water-Bacteriological ...	1 „ „ „

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

German measles and chicken pox are not notifiable within the district, but useful information of cases of these diseases is received through school teachers, parents, school attendance officers and health visitors. This information is systematically followed up and attention is given to the cases needing assistance in home nursing. Medical practitioners bring to notice the cases requiring hospital treatment and there has been no single case of difficulty in complying with such requests.

DISINFECTION.

Disinfection of premises is carried out by formalin spray, formalin vapour or sulphur candles. Infected bedding and other articles suitable for disinfection by steam are dealt with at the Steam Disinfection Station at Empress Street Depot. Other articles are disinfected by formalin or sulphur. Full details of the work of this section of the Department are contained in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

The total cost to the Council for the notification, removal, maintenance and treatment of all cases of infectious disease, and the examination of bacteriological specimens, during the year was £2,108, compared with £1,463 in 1944, and £2,184 in 1943.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Notification Fees	34	13	6			
Ambulance Fees	76	13	0			
Bacteriological Examinations ..	48	19	1			
Antitoxins	13	10	0			
Immunising material	5	6	2			
Retaining Fees (Smallpox) ...	200	0	0			
Hospital Maintenance	1,984	15	3			
				2,363	17	0

Less Income.

Grant from Lancashire County
Council

255 0 0

Net Cost—£2,108 17 0

BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920.

Eight persons have been examined at the request of the County Medical Officer of Health for evidence of blindness.

CANCER.

The death rate from cancer is given by the Registrar General as 2.08 per 1,000 population of the Borough.

114 deaths were recorded from cancer and these are shown by age distribution and site of disease on page 66.

The total deaths from cancer (114) represent 16.8% of the total deaths (675) from all causes.

At the age groups shown below the deaths from cancer are compared with total deaths.

	At ages (years)			
	35-45	45-65	65 and over	
Total deaths from cancer	... 10	... 56	... 48	
Total deaths from all causes	... 42	... 201	... 341	
Percentage of cancer deaths				
to total deaths	... 23.8	... 27.8	... 14.0	

DEATHS FROM CANCER 1945.
SITE OF DISEASE AND AGE AT DEATH.

CANCER (Site)	At all Ages	At Ages (Years)		
		35-45	45-65	65 and over
Lungs	5	3	2	
Lungs and Breast ...	1			1
Lungs and Prostate ...	1			1
Oesophagus	2		2	
Liver	7		1	6
Liver and Stomach ...	2			2
Stomach	16	1	10	5
Pancreas	4			4
Rectum	11		5	6
Colon	11		6	5
Intestine	2		2	
Breast	6	1	4	1
Gall Bladder	1			1
Uterus : cervix	2	1	1	
Uterus	1		1	
Ovary	3		2	1
Bladder	2		1	1
Prostate and Bones ...	1		1	
Colon and Liver	1			1
Neck Glands	3	1	1	1
Ovary and Abdomen ...	1			1
Middle Ear	1			1
Liver and Tongue	1		1	
Liver and Rectum	1	1		
Pelvis	1			1
Tongue	2			2
Bronchus	8	1	5	2
Abdomen... ..	3		1	2
Thyroid	2	1	1	
Uterus and Liver	2		2	
Larynx	2		2	
Throat	2		1	1
Peritoneum	2		1	1
Abdomen and Bladder ...	1		1	
Liver and Gall Bladder...	1		1	
Stomach and Peritoneum	1		1	
Pyloros and Liver	1			1
Totals	114	10	56	48

TUBERCULOSIS.

Eighty-one cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 17 of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year. There were 16 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and 5 deaths from other forms of the disease.

The number of cases of tuberculosis on the Register at 31st December, 1945, is shown in the following table:—

Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Total Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary.		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
180	110	290	54	66	120	234	176	410

TUBERCULOSIS New Cases and Mortality During 1945.

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Years								
0-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	1
5-	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
10-	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-	5	5	1	2	—	—	—	—
20-	6	8	—	2	2	1	—	2
25-	14	11	1	1	2	1	—	—
35-	11	2	1	3	3	1	—	—
45-	9	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
55-	5	2	1	—	3	—	1	—
65 and upw'ds	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals ...	51	30	8	9	13	3	2	3
	81		17		16		5	

CASES NOTIFIED UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

Quarter ending	PULMONARY.					NON-PULMONARY.																	Grand Total-Pulmonary & Non-Pulmonary		
	Lungs	Lungs and Larynx	Laryngitis	Miliary (Generalised)	Total	Alim- entary	Glands					Genito-Urin'y			Joints and Bones							Total			
							Enteritis (primary)	Peritonitis (Abd. Tuberculosis)	Mesenteric	Axillary	Cervical	Sub-Maxillary	Mastoid and Pre-Avicular	Fallopian Tube	Kidney	Ribs and Sternum	Spine	Wrist	Hip	Knee	Leg			Meninges	Skin (Lupus)	Miscellaneous
March 31st	24	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	26
June 30th	14	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	18
Sept. 30th	17	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	8	25
Dec. 31st	26	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	29
Total	81	—	—	—	81	—	—	—	1	8	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	17	98

Non-notified Tuberculosis—

There were four deaths from tuberculosis which had not previously been notified.

Two deaths occurred in Green Lane Institution—

(1) A man, aged 32 years, certified cause of death

1 (a) pulmonary tuberculosis

(b) chronic endocarditis

(2) A man, aged 39 years, certified cause of death

1 (a) pulmonary tuberculosis

One death occurred in the Royal Manchester Children's Hospital, Pendlebury.

(3) A girl, aged 14 months, certified cause of death

1 (a) tuberculous meningitis

(b) Operation on tuberculous mastoid

One death occurred at the patient's home—

A man, aged 64 years, certified cause of death

Tuberculosis of kidneys

No action has been required under the Public Health Act (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade, or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, or Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

Annual Report
OF THE
Chief Sanitary Inspector
FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1945.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health
Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report of the work of the Sanitary and Cleansing Staffs for the year 1945.

The close of hostilities in the second world war was followed by great increase in the number of complaints of insanitary conditions and structural defects. These complaints amounted to about three times the number received in a normal year. Many of the complaints referred to war damage which had not received attention. A large portion of the time of the Sanitary Staff has therefore been taken up during the year with investigating these complaints and in securing the abatement of nuisances.

At the commencement of the war overcrowding as disclosed by the 1935-36 Housing Survey of the Borough had been practically abolished. Then came a period, due to heavy air raids, when there were many houses "to let" caused by families leaving the Borough. Later, as more

war workers were brought into the district the houses were re-occupied, many were sub-let, or rooms were let to lodgers, and during the year it was known to the Department that these conditions continued and that there were numerous cases of overcrowding, but owing to lack of other accommodation, it has been impracticable to take action.

The arrangement with the Housing Department, whereby the houses and effects of selected applicants for Corporation houses are inspected, has continued. Reports on the same have been furnished to the Estates Manager.

Shortage of staff (Mr. Wrigley having been seconded for Civil Defence duties, and the Female Inspector having secured another appointment) has prevented inspections being carried out under the Shops Acts 1934, during the war years.

At times during the war it has only been possible to empty dust bins once in about five to six weeks. The principal factors contributing to this unsatisfactory state was (1) shortage of cleansing staff, and (2) breakdown of transport. Repeated appeals for labour were made to the local labour exchange without success, and on several days, apart from the staff engaged on the collection of salvage, there was only sufficient personnel to turn out one collecting vehicle instead of the normal seven. The removal of the mechanic to other duties hit the Department very badly as we were unable to replace him and unable to get satisfactory repairs done elsewhere. The return of staff by the close of the year and the engagement of another mechanic has enabled some progress to be made towards a more efficient cleansing service but the difficulties in obtaining spare parts for the vehicles still causes considerable delay.

Prior to the war disposal of refuse had been by "controlled tipping" but with only one and two men available, we had reverted to crude tipping. Fortunately in the early months due to salvage operations there was little more than dust and ashes to dispose of, but by the close of the year refuse was again assuming its pre-war character.

A short outline of the Salvage work carried out by the Department is contained later in the report.

Details of the principal items occupying the attention of the Sanitary Staff are shown in the following pages together with particulars of work carried out under the direction of the Watch Committee.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

S. MASSEY, Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SALVAGE.

During the year the collection of salvage continued, the two sources of supply being business premises and private householders.

Collections from houses were made through the salvage steward scheme which commenced in 1942 and was in full operation by the end of that year.

The scheme provided a regular weekly collection from the stewards each of whom was supplied with sacks for the reception of the salvage. During the years 1942 and 1943 there was a marked increase in the collections of paper, textiles and bones, the three main items of household salvage.

In 1944 collections of all forms of salvage dropped, with the exception of kitchen waste which at 677 tons was approximately the same weight as was collected in 1943. Kitchen waste is collected from communal bins situate throughout the borough and from works canteens. At the end of 1945, 470 such bins were in use and they are emptied three times weekly. When the collection of kitchen waste commenced the material was supplied direct to local pig keepers. From January, 1944, under a direction of the Ministry of Supply, all kitchen waste was delivered to a concentrating plant operated by the Manchester Corporation.

The end of the war in 1945 saw collections of salvage slump badly. Resignations of stewards were frequent and the number operating dropped from 590 in January to 350 in December, leaving over 40 per cent of the households in the borough without suitable means of disposing of their salvage. The stewards who continued met with a decreasing response from the people in their groups.

This general apathy and relaxation of effort was to some degree understandable after the long period of war.

Rationing and other irksome though necessary restrictions could not automatically cease with the end of hostilities, but in the opinion of a large number of people, it could, and did, mean the end of salvage.

Tonnage in 1945 was 18 per cent down on 1944 and over 30 per cent down on 1943. Income was also down in approximately the same proportions.

An endeavour was made to recruit more stewards without success and the collection from individual houses was not practicable owing to shortage of staff and transport difficulties.

The urgent need for the continuation of salvage activities was stressed during the year by various means, including the display of posters and the issue to all householders of a circular letter. The desired result was not achieved.

Materials rightly referred to as munitions of war became almost overnight equally valuable as a means of assisting in some degree our economic position. The destruction and waste of salvage in the form of paper, textiles, bones, kitchen waste, etc., meant that so much more had to be imported.

It cannot be too strongly stressed that at this critical time in the economic history of our country, and indeed of the world, the saving of salvage is as urgent now as it was during the actual period of war.

As some indication of the contribution to the national effort made by the people of Stretford from the commencement of salvage activities in October, 1939, to the end of 1945, the following table shews the annual tonnage of salvage sold, excluding kitchen waste, which is given separately.

Salvage Sold excluding Kitchen Waste.

Year		Tons	cwts.	lbs.			£	s.	d.
1939	...	9	1	0	...	...	10	11	0
1940	...	484	9	96	...	...	1874	9	4
1941	...	523	2	104½	...	...	2181	19	8
1942	...	711	12	2	...	...	3537	4	7
1943	...	699	14	54	...	...	3599	16	1
1944	...	490	6	67	...	...	2728	1	2
1945	...	371	17	16	...	...	2143	8	1
		3290	4	3½			£16075	9	11

Kitchen Waste Sold.

Year		Tons	cwts.	lbs.			£	s.	d.
1939									
1940	...	1	14	0	...	...	1	14	0
1941	...	297	14	28	...	...	391	15	4
1942	...	613	15	56	...	...	881	5	1
1943	...	682	8	84	...	...	1027	7	9
1944	...	676	17	56	...	...	1065	19	7
1945	...	591	3	0	...	...	931	1	2
		2863	13	0			£4299	2	11

The total weight of salvage sold was 6,153 tons, 17 cwts., 3½ lbs., with a resulting income of £20,374 12s. 10d. and the following table shews the weights of the principal items.

Kitchen Waste	...	...	2864 tons
Paper	...	...	2096 tons
Ferrous Metal	...	...	240 tons
Non-Ferrous Metal	...	...	20 tons
Textiles	...	...	144 tons
Bottles and Jars	...	...	274 tons (56,508 dozen)
Tins	...	...	235 tons
Glass	...	...	123 tons
Bones	...	...	112 tons
Rubber	...	...	35 tons

COMPLAINTS.

672 complaints were received during the year. These referred to 711 nuisances, details of which are given below.

Nature of Complaint							Number received
Choked cellar drain	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
„ passage drain	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
„ slop-stone waste pipe	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
„ water-closet	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
„ yard drain...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Defective water-closet	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
„ plaster	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
„ dust bin	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
„ house roof	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
„ windows	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
„ kitchen sink	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ yard surface	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ wall	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ gutters	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
„ drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Dampness of house	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Accumulation of Refuse	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Dirty house	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
General insanitary conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
House infested with vermin	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Nuisance from keeping animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Rats infesting dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Emission of smoke	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Requests for Inspector to call (nature of complaint not stated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	180
Souring milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
							711

INSPECTIONS.

The following statement shows the number of visits and inspections to various classes of premises made by your sanitary staff.

Visits and Inspections.	Number.
Inspections of drains of old property	342
Other inspections of old property	1118
To work in progress... ..	2627
„ test drains and sanitary fittings of new property ...	375
„ premises <i>re</i> Infectious diseases	158
„ „ respecting disinfection	55
„ Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops	246
„ Bakehouses	13
„ Slaughter-houses	—
„ Manure steads	5
„ Factories, Workshops and Workplaces	31
„ Outworkers' premises	64
„ Shops <i>re</i> Shops Acts	2
„ „ <i>re</i> Meat Regulations	65
„ Food Inspection	360
„ Offensive Trades	11
Housing Act,	9
Miscellaneous visits	1639
	7120

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

To secure the abatement of nuisances 439 informal notices were served during the year.

47 statutory notices were served. These included—

Section 24 Public Health Act, 1936	3
39 do.	4
44 do.	1
56 do.	3
75 do.	10
83 do.	3
93 do.	20
Black Smoke Nuisances	3

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following legal proceedings were instituted during the year—

1. Food and Drugs Act 1938. Section 24.
6.8 per cent added water to milk.
Case proved but dismissed on payment of costs.
2. Food and Drugs Act 1938. Section 20
Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1926-1943. Art. 21.
Milk delivered in dirty bottle.
Fined 40/- and costs.

Proceedings were instituted by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain in a case upon information supplied by this Corporation's Sampling Officer.

The proceedings were taken under the Pharmacy and Medicines Act 1941, Section 11, in respect of the ingredients in a declared formula not being named with appropriate designation.

The shopkeeper was fined a nominal sum of five shillings, and the manufacturer £10 with 25 guineas costs for counselling and procuring the commission of the offence.

DRAINAGE OF PROPERTIES.

By arrangement with the Borough Surveyor the inspection and testing of all drains and sanitary fittings on new property is carried out by the Sanitary Staff.

In pursuance of this arrangement 49 tests by either smoke or water were applied.

In the reconstruction of drains and sanitary fittings of old property 18 tests were applied.

HOUSING.

A statistical summary of houses dealt with and inspections made has been supplied to the Medical Officer of Health and the figures are contained in his report.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919—The Infestation Order, 1943.

In 1942 serious rat infestations were found to exist on sites of buildings in the Trafford Park and Old Trafford areas which had been destroyed by enemy action. Many of these buildings had contained large quantities of food-stuffs and for one reason or another the sites had not been cleared. The conditions afforded excellent harbourage for the vermin and at the same time provided them with ample food. Migration to neighbouring premises occurred and concerted action between the Sanitary Staff and the occupiers of works, warehouses, etc., was organised. Whilst excellent results were achieved it was realised that the Sanitary Staff could not devote the time necessary to carry out a systematic survey and treatment of these areas of the extensive premises.

It was not until July, 1945, that the Department was able to secure the full-time services of a Rodent Operative. Many premises have been successfully dealt with but the employment of additional operatives has become necessary.

The responsibility for the treatment of rats in sewers rests with the Borough Surveyor and by arrangement this Department's Rodent Operative supervises the work.

37 reports were received from householders that rats had been seen or were suspected of being about their premises. Advice and assistance where necessary were given by the Sanitary Staff or by the Rodent Operative. The reports were not in all cases confirmed.

Rag Flock—

There were no manufacturers of furniture, upholstery, or bedding in business in the Borough using rag flock, therefore no samples were submitted for analysis during the year.

Complaint was made by a resident in this Borough with respect to a bed bought in another district. The bed was filled with rag flock and in addition contained dirty rags, dirty silk stockings, dirty paper, etc. The case was followed up to the purchaser and to the Authority in whose area the bed was manufactured. A new clean bed was supplied in place of the one complained of, but as the law stands no action could be taken.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 38 bakehouses in the Borough. Structurally they are in good condition and are generally maintained satisfactorily, although notices respecting unsatisfactory conditions in respect of three were received from the Factory Inspector.

FACTORIES.

31 inspections of factories were made during the year. 8 notices of insanitary conditions existing at factories in the Borough were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The following trades are on the register of the Department—

Gut Scraping	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fat Melting	...	...	...	...	...	2

Permission to carry on these trades is subject to annual renewal by the Town Council.

The premises have been periodically visited by the Sanitary Staff and generally have been found to be kept in satisfactory condition and the businesses to be conducted in conformity with the byelaws of the Corporation.

FOOD INSPECTION.

The work of the department in connection with food inspection has changed and increased very considerably since the outbreak of war.

The large abattoirs at Mode Wheel were taken over by the Ministry of Food and Ministry of Supply, as port emergency warehouses, and were not included in the Government Scheme for Centralisation of Slaughtering. Consequently meat inspection within the Borough has been and still is confined to butchers shops and making-up rooms, and to the inspection of other foods, canned foods, cereals, flour, dried fruits, grain, etc., which has increased considerably, as a result of Ministry of Food Control.

Prior to the introduction of food control, traders were in the normal way of trade able to reject, or to refuse acceptance of any food about which they were doubtful, the Ministry of Food require a certificate of unfitness in respect of all rejected food from a Sanitary Inspector.

Enemy action at times imposed a very heavy burden upon this branch of the department, many of the large food warehouses and retail shops having suffered damage necessitating sorting and salvaging of large quantities of food, in some instances occupying the whole time of the food inspectors for weeks at a time. Notwithstanding the heavy responsibility of this work it is gratifying to record that large quantities of food were classified as fit for food; much that was unfit for human consumption was salvaged for animal feeding and the amount condemned as totally unfit was surprisingly small.

The department was also responsible for arrangements for dealing with poison gas in relation to foodstuffs, and more than 200 personel were trained for this work, premises were earmarked and equipped, traders and emergency food warehouses were visited, and advice given as to precautionary action to be taken.

The Corporation Food Inspectors have undertaken Food Enforcement duties for the local Food Control Committee; duties which have necessitated many hours of duty outside office hours, and attendance at court on many occasions.

The introduction of food rationing, and the effect on quality standard has also contributed a large amount of work to the department, inasmuch as shopkeepers and consumers have been compelled by circumstances to lodge complaints in order to obtain a certificate of unfitness, in order to obtain replacement of rationed foods.

In respect of Milk Control, the rationalisation of distribution and the introduction of Regulation 55G under the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, and more recently the Heat Treated Milk (Prescribed Tests) Order, 1944, has further increased the work of Food Control from this department. During recent years the technique of milk control has undergone a revolutionary change, the introduction of the Methylene Blue Reduction Test and the Phosphatase Test in lieu of bacterial counts, necessitates many more samples of milk than formerly.

Frequent contact has been maintained with the Milk Marketing Board and the Ministry of Food and the department must acknowledge the assistance and co-operation of these Government Departments.

In 1939 Stretford became a Local Authority for the administration of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and for this purpose have appointed a sampling officer and a public analyst. The report of the public analyst is included by the Medical Officer of Health.

Food Premises—

244 visits were made to premises where foodstuffs are prepared, stored or exposed for sale, e.g., fishmongers, greengrocers, fish, chip and potato caterers, restaurants and market stalls.

Dairy Premises—

246 visits have been made to premises registered for the sale of milk.

There is now only one farm within the Borough where milk is produced. At this farm there are three shippens housing 26 cows. Conditions are generally satisfactory.

Details of samples of milk taken by the Sanitary Staff for bacteriological examination and for chemical analysis have been submitted to the Medical Officer of Health for inclusion in his report.

Ice Cream—

There are in the Borough, 13 ice cream manufacturers, 10 of whom make a cold mix and 3 making a hot mix. The premises are regularly inspected and samples taken both for bacteriological examination and chemical analysis.

At the time of writing this report, three of those making a cold mix have notified the department of their intention to change over to a pasteurised mix, so also has one of the three making a hot mix.

OUTWORKERS' PREMISES.

There are four firms in the district employing outworkers. Lists of these outworkers have been received in accordance with the requirements of the Factories Act, and particulars sent to those neighbouring authorities within whose district the outworkers reside or carry on their employment.

Two lists of outworkers, resident in this district, but engaged by firms without the district, have been received from other authorities.

Sixty-four visits have been made to outworkers' premises by the sanitary inspectors. The premises generally were found satisfactory. No cases of infectious disease occurred at any of the houses.

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS.

Eighty-nine time-recorded smoke observations were taken during the year.

Byelaws, fixing the time concession for the emission of black smoke at two minutes in the half-hour, are in operation in the borough; this limit was exceeded on ten occasions. Four instances of works chimneys emitting dense smoke of a colour other than black were reported.

Communications were addressed to offending firms by the Town Clerk and three notices were served under the Public Health Act, 1936.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND TUBERCULOSIS.

One hundred and fifty-eight visits were made in respect of the occurrence of cases of infectious disease.

Two hundred and eleven rooms of houses were fumigated. 37 separate lots of bedding were removed to the Sanitary Depot for disinfection by steam. 6 lots of bedding were destroyed at the request of or with the consent of the owners.

DISINFESTATION.

Sixty-four rooms, in 25 houses, were treated for vermin, principally bugs.

In bad cases of bug infestation, owners or occupiers of premises are referred to firms who specialise in disinfestation by HCN.

REFUSE REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL.

At the close of the year there were in the district 17,782 refuse receptacles, viz., 17,710 galvanised iron dust bins, 5 dry ashplaces, 67 pail closets.

The reduction in the number of refuse receptacles in the borough, since my last report, is due to the large number of premises demolished or rendered uninhabitable by enemy action.

The pail closets on the docks and wharves are emptied twice weekly.

In connection with refuse removal, the following vehicles are in the service of the Department:—

Three S. & D. rear-loading vehicles of 10 cubic yards capacity; three S. & D. Freighters, Chelsea type, each 7 cubic yards capacity; one Dennis side-loader of 10 cubic yards capacity; two Ford side-loading vehicles of 4 and 10 cubic yards capacity; one Bedford side-loading vehicle of 5 cubic yards capacity; one Ford salvage waggon.

The total weight of domestic refuse collected during the year was 12,990 tons 8 cwts. The estimated population being 54,550, the average weight of refuse produced per person is equal to 4.76 cwts. per annum. The average daily (365 days) amount of refuse collected is 35.1 tons, or 12.8 cwts. per 1,000 population. The average daily amount of refuse per 1,000 population was 12.15 cwts. in 1944 and 11.0 cwts. in 1943.

There are 16,562 houses in the district. The average weight of refuse collected per house per year is 15.6 cwts.

12,990 tons 8 cwts. of refuse have been tipped at the Stretford Ees tip.

320 loads of tradesmen's refuse were received at the Stretford Ees tip and disposed of at charges fixed by the Committee.

The income from the collection and disposal of trade refuse was £98.

The following table shows the total cost of collection and disposal of refuse, the effect of the same on the rates, and the receipts from this branch of the Department:—

EXPENDITURE.					1944	1945
					£	£
Cost of Collection of Refuse	...	...			8,426	9,016
„ Disposal	...	...	...		1,654	1,700

INCOME.

	1944	1945
	£	£
Trade Refuse	118	99
Depot, Weighbridge Fees...	66	41
Tip Rent	41	41
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£225	£181

Gross Expenditure of Collection and Disposal	£10,080	£10,716
Gross Income	225	181
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net Cost of Collection and Disposal ...	£9,855	£10,535

Net Cost per Ton (excluding Loan Charges)	s. d. 16/8·4	s. d. 16/2·6
Net Cost per 1,000 Population	£186	£195
Net Cost per 1,000 Houses or Premises...	£616	£658
Net Cost equivalent to rate in £ ...	4·44d.	4·72d.
No. of Houses	15,964	16,562
Population	53,170	54,550

	Tons	Tons
Tonnage (Domestic Refuse)	11,800	12,990
Output of Refuse per 1,000 Population (Tons)	222	238
Product of 1d. Rate	£2,218	£2,231

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

2,568 calls for services were received and 2,742 persons were removed, as a result of accident or illness, to the undermentioned institutions or addresses in the motor ambulances maintained by the Corporation.

The ambulance was not required on 20 occasions when a call was answered. Milage registered, 21,652.

Patient removed to	Remov-als	Acci-dents	Total
Manchester Royal Infirmary...	309	225	534
Salford Royal Hospital ...	51	58	109
Stretford Memorial Hospital...	290	1	291
Abbotsfield Hospital ...	98	16	114
Green Lane Institution ...	114	—	114
St. Mary's Hospital ...	85	—	85
Ancoats Hospital ...	43	2	45
Withington Hospital ...	5	—	5
Urmston Cottage Hospital ...	4	—	4
Manchester Royal Eye Hospital ...	13	3	16
Stockport Royal Infirmary ...	1	—	1
Manchester Ear Hospital ...	2	—	2
Christie's Hospital ...	25	—	25
Private Nursing Homes ...	37	—	37
Manchester Northern Hospital	1	—	1
Pendlebury Children's Hospital	36	—	36
Duchess of York's Babies Hospital ...	20	1	21
School Children (Home after Operation) ...	172	—	172
Altrincham General Hospital...	1	1	2
Crumpsall Institution ...	1	—	1
Mortuary (City Road) ...	3	—	3
Hope Hospital ...	346	14	360
Eccles and Patricroft Hospital	5	3	8
Sale Cottage Hospital ...	1	—	1
Rainhill Mental Institution ...	1	—	1
Prestwich Mental Hospttal ...	1	—	1
Manchester Dental Hospital...	3	—	3
Bury Infirmary ...	2	—	2
St. Joseph's Hospital, Whalley Range ...	6	1	7
St. Ann's Hospital, Bowdon ...	1	—	1
Manchester Jewish Hospital...	1	—	1
Returning Patients Home after Accidents, treatment, etc.	689	—	689
3, St. James Square, Manchester ...	2	—	2
Manchester Chlldren's Hospital Gartside Street, Manchester ...	10	—	10
Denzel Nursing Home, Bowdon	4	—	4
Ambulance not required ...	20	—	20
Miscellaneous calis ...	14	—	14
Totals ...	2417	325	2742

Mortuary—

The mortuary at City Road is the responsibility of the Corporation, but its use is determined by the County Police.

It was used on 49 occasions for the reception of bodies.
Of these—

33 had died from natural causes.

1 was a road accident.

4 Were industrial accidents.

3 were drowning cases.

4 were suicides.

1 had died from a fracture of the base of skull due to falling downstairs.

3 were deaths not registered in the district (certified cause of death not known).

Cinema Houses—

The Cinema houses have been periodically visited and inspected with respect to the sanitary accommodation. Attention has been drawn to defects found and these have at once been remedied.

Difficulty is at times experienced by the management of the various cinemas in maintaining the conveniences in a clean condition during the performances and in avoiding abuse by visiting public.

Petroleum and Carbide Stores—

Two new applications for licences were submitted during the year and were granted. In all, 130 licences to store petroleum spirit, 10 to store carbide of calcium, were granted. Licence fees amounting to £94 were received.

All new stores are constructed in accordance with Regulations adopted by the Corporation and all are inspected prior to a licence being issued. Visits are made from time to time to ascertain if the premises or stores are in the same condition as when originally licensed, and to note if the conditions of the licences are being observed.

Hackney Carriage—

A tabulated statement is appended showing the number of licences granted during the year to ply for hire within the district.

Licenses to Deal in Game—

Two licences to deal in game were issued during the year.

Explosives Act, 1875—

Twenty-four persons were registered during the year for the sale of fireworks under the above Act. A fee of 1s. is payable in each instance.

Marine Store Dealers—

There are six marine store dealers on the register kept by the Department in pursuance of Section 86 of the Public Health Act (Amendment) Act, 1907.

Factories and Workshops—

Byelaws as to providing means of escape in case of fire in factories and workshops where less than forty persons are employed are in operation in the Borough.

No notices under these byelaws have been served during the year.

Shops—

Visits have been made to premises during the year in connection with the administration of the Shops Acts, 1912 to 1936 and the Orders made thereunder.

The Orders made under the Shops Act, 1912, and in operation are—

Boot and Shoe Trades: Weekly Half Holiday Order, 1916; Closing Order, 1927.

Butchers: Half Holiday and Closing Order, 1920.

Chemists: Weekly Half Holiday Exemption Order, 1913.

Grocers: Half Holiday Order, 1913.

Hairdressers: Half Holiday Order, 1913 and 1914.

Stationers and Fancy Dealers: Weekly Half Holiday Exemption Order, 1913.

HACKNEY COACH AND OTHER LICENCES.

The following licences have been issued:—

Class of Licence	1945		
	Number issued	Rate	Amount Received
		s d.	£ s. d.
Hackney Coach	7	—	—
Hackney Coach Driver	9	1 0	0 9 0
Tramcar	59	1 0	2 19 0
Tramcar Drivers	114	1 0	5 14 0
Tramcar Conductors	114	1 0	5 14 0
			14 16 0
OTHER LICENCES ISSUED—			
Petroleum	130	Scale do. } 2 6	94 0 0
And Carbide of Calcium	10		0 5 0
Game	2		0 5 0
			94 5 0

Printed by
ATLAS PRINTING CO. (PENDLETON) LTD.
BRINDLEHEATH ROAD,
SALFORD 6.